

wooded hillside, I flushed a female Chuck-wills-widow from two fresh eggs. The eggs were laid on the bare leaves, being much exposed. The parent bird returned several times, uttering clucking notes. Photographs of the eggs were taken. Several other pairs of Chuck-wills-widows were discovered and flushed along the wooded hills, but although they showed evidence of being mated, only one pair was found nesting. I flushed a female from its single egg in rather dense timber.

For several weeks Chuck-wills-widows were heard calling in the stunted wooded sand ridges, in the low lying valley of the river. Visiting one of these wooded ridges Orville Smock flushed a female from two eggs lying on the leaves openly situated, but in the shade.

On May 19, 1926, we visited the wooded sand ridges again and two nests were found, one by Orville Smock, and one by Bert Brodock. Each nest contained two eggs. One set was very well marked with blotches of lilac grey to darker shades of umber brown, and were laid in an exposed situation on leaves. The other set lying on leaves at the bottom of a small swale, were rather well hidden. The first set was photographed. The eggs were fresh and the shells had a glossy lustre. The second set appeared to be very much incubated—and was not disturbed.

On May 31, 1926, I visited the last nest found May 19. It contained one downy young bird about a week old. The color of down was a red keel ochre. The coloring underneath was lighter, with a slight tinge of yellow ochre.

We visited a nest reported to us by a farmer living in the hills. It was in an exposed situation near the edge of the timber, and close to a wagon trail. The eggs in coloration were duplicates of the set found May 9. They were far advanced in incubation.

June 9, 1926, I heard several Chuck-wills-widows calling late in the evening, in Dixon's apple orchard, west of Arkansas City and north of the Arkansas River.—WALTER COLVIN, *Arkansas City, Kansas.*

**The Rediscovery of *Myiarchus sclateri* Lawr.**—Since F. A. Ober collected the type and only known specimen of a Flycatcher on Martinique, described by Lawrence (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, 1879, p. 357) as *Myiarchus sclateri* the species appears to have been lost, and no additional specimens secured until 1925, when during a visit to Martinique in the interests of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. I took two additional examples, both males.

My two specimens were collected near the village of Sainte Anne, about two miles from the southern extremity of Martinique. This is a region of low hills, mostly of limestone, none attaining an elevation of over 500 feet (estimated). Although the district is arid in character there is little cactus, but great stretches of acacia make an open thorn scrub, while on the higher and windward slopes there are larger trees forming a low dense forest. The first example taken on February 2, 1925, was sitting on a stub in a small clearing; the second, taken four days later, appeared suddenly from a

thicket whilst I was engaged in "squeaking up" a small mixed group of Passeres.

*Description.*—Entire top of head olive, mesial portion of the feathers darker, lores and orbital ring grayish, auriculars, sides and back of neck olive gray, back and rump olive; upper tail coverts olive brown with rusty edgings; tail blackish, four outer pairs of rectrices pale rufous on the outer edge of the inner webs (in one specimen; the same feathers but faintly tipped with rusty on the inner web in the other specimen). Primaries and secondaries blackish, inner primaries and outer secondaries with rusty external edges, inner secondaries with pale yellowish white outer borders; entire secondary series and inner primaries with pale rufous edges on the inner webs; wing coverts blackish, edges of greater and medium series with paler edges. Under wing coverts massicot yellow.

Anterior underparts gull gray becoming paler on the throat; posterior underparts citron yellow becoming paler (barium yellow) on the under tail coverts and more olive on the flanks; tibiae brownish olive.

*Measurements.* Wing 90, 91; tail 82, 86; bill from base 24, 24.5; tarsus 24, 24.

This little known Flycatcher, peculiar to Martinique, is a very distinct species, bearing little resemblance to any of the forms of *Myiarchus oberi* occurring on the neighboring islands to the north and south, being smaller, lacking the large rufous areas on the rectrices and in having a reduction of the amount and intensity of the rusty edging on the inner primaries and outer secondaries. In coloration *sclateri* is most nearly similar to *Myiarchus ferox ferox* (Gmelin) agreeing with that species in that the rufous tail markings are wanting or much reduced in size. It also bears a resemblance to *M. antillarum* (Bryant) in size and general proportions as well as color, but the abdomen of *sclateri* is yellow, not white as in *antillarum*.—JAMES L. PETERS, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax n. nivalis*) in Georgia.**—I am indebted to Mrs. J. L. Dodge for the privilege of recording three Snow Buntings that she saw and positively identified at Georgetown, Columbia Co., on January 28, 1927. When first seen Mrs. Dodge mistook the birds for albinos but upon looking at them through glasses she saw that they were of the above species and wrote to me at once respecting her discovery.

There is a Georgia record for the Snow Bunting in Mr. Ridgway's 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Part I, 1901, p. 149) in the range, but the locality is not mentioned by him in the citation.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

**Breeding Range of Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow (?) in S. C.**—In 'The Auk' for April, 1927, vol. XLIV, page 254, Mr. Arthur T. Wayne expresses the opinion that the Sparrows which the writer found breeding for the first time in South Carolina in 1924, and which have been referred to since under the name of *Passerherbulus maritimus macgillivrayi*, are not of that subspecies.